Class Matt Matter.

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If our friend's who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Joseph G. Cannon to Theodore Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers.

Speaking for myself, I had rather quit public life now, and at the age of seventy quit forever, true to the civilization we have developed, true to the distribution of powers to the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. which are a check upon each other, than to retain public office at such a sacrifice to my own self-respect and such terrible cost to the country. While God gives me life to live I will not by my act take from any citizen, be he rich or poor, union man or non-union man, farmer or mechanic, shoemaker or papermaker, doctor or lawyer, any right which is which will make fair for one and foul for another.

### Will Mr. Taft Answer?

We respectfully avail ourselves of Mr. TAFT'S presence in this city to ask him a plain question in the answer to which a considerable portion of his fellow countrymen of all classes have at this moment a very great interest.

We are emboldened to ask this question because on the 10th day of last January Mr. TAFT came to New York and addressed an audience in Cooper Union. It had been announced, with a freedom of utterance unusual in Presidential candidates but with a candor believed to be characteristic of Mr. TAFT, that he would freely answer any questions which might be addressed to him by the audience. It has been charged that the questions addressed to him under this invitation were previously prepared by his friends and submitted to the distinguished speaker of the evening. THE SUN refuses to believe this, for notwithstanding the widespread prevalence of the WILLIAM H. TAFT of other years to believe that he would participate in such a petty and inexpensive performance. The general belief, however, that his political managers did prepare the questions which were handed to Mr. TAFT on the platform of Cooper Union gives additional reason why Mr. TAFT should at this time answer a plain question which THE SUN has now the honor to address to him. If he was free to answer any question that any one might ask who was fortunate enough to obtain a seat in Cooper Union last January, we see no reason why he should now refuse to answer a question which is respectfully addressed to him by an American newspaper on behalf of its readers, many

may give. The question is this: Is WILLIAM H. TAFT in sympathy with the present avowed effort of THEODORE and sober minded Liberals. It has ROOSEVELT to legalize the boycott, so far as the Federal Government can legalize it, by repealing so much of the Sherman antitrust law as makes a boycott of interstate trade not only unlawful but criminal?

statements of entire accord with the present policies of THEODORE ROOSEVELT would give rise to a presumption that he is thus sympathetic were it not for brave words and still braver deeds of WILLIAM H. TAFT which are wholly inconsistent with such presumption. When Circuit Judge of the United States he ruled, in July, 1894, that a combination to obstruct interstate commerce "was for an unlawful purpose and is a conspiracy within the statute cited." The statute cited was the Sherman antitrust law. In the same decision Judge TAFT was so impressed with the enormity of the boycott and its malicious purpose and mischievous results that, acting upon the inherent power of the court to punish contempts, he sent one FRANK W. PHELAN, a labor leader and a deputy of Mr. DEBS, to prison for a term of six months for the offence of

instigating such a boycott. We further recall that WILLIAM H. TAFT, on the eve of his departure last fall for the Philippines, took occasion to denounce Samuel Gompers and his associates for their attempt to legalize the boycott by amendments to existing laws. And we further remember that WILLIAM H. TAFT, after returning from his circuit of the globe, addressed his fellow citizens at Cooper Union and again condemned the boycott as beyond legitimate excuse and characterized it as "a cruel instrument" of oppression.

The columns of THE SUN are open to Mr. TAFT for as full a reply as he shall think proper to make, " Few considera- I regained at a bound much of the influ- SIMS has given no attention to this and

mation of his fellow countrymen of which he already enjoys so large a measure than a direct and unequivocal answer that his views with reference to the boycott are unchanged and that, as the possible next President of the United States, he would not favor amendments to a law which would make trade unions DATLY. Per Month......se se a privileged class in the community and which would take from the American people that protection from criminal boycotts which they now enjoy under DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... 70 | the Sherman anti-trust law.

## A Massachusetts Heathen

Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is one of the boldest of the undesirable citizens who exist in such unpleasant should manage to gain temporarily a feel that Mr. Sims is safe and that his numbers in that once respectable State. Knowing well that Mr. ROOSEVELT is conspired against most frequently and foully by most toad spotted traitors, Mr. PILLSBURY tries to make him out a plotter instead of a victim. He accuses him, Secretary TAFT and other notables of "conspiring to force the nomination of Secretary Tarr by holding over the things in the United States. On this heads of the voters a threat of President ROOSEVELT taking the nomination himself rather than let it go to any other voter.

Surely Mr. PILLSBURY is too good a lawyer not to be able to discriminate between a threat and a promise-a promise that takes the place of the impulsive election night declaration of 1904. And what is a promise: "Especially a declaration that something shall be done or given for the benefit of the promisee or another." A declaration that the country shall not be ruled by Omnificence for four years more is clearly not for the benefit of the promisee. Therefore it is not a promise, but the reflection of a given to another. I will not vote for any law passing state of mind and without consideration, if the implied consideration, the nomination of TAFT, fails.

But the fascination of horror lures us to the brink of treason from which the doomed PILLSBURY plunges:

" The President's continued slience on this question means either that he is willing to have the statement used to premote the Secretary's nomination, while adhering to his declared purpose not to accept a renomination, or that he is willing to have it used at all events, whatever the consequences. In either case the use of this menace imputes to the President a want of candor which his countrymen have not been accustomed to

If "TAFT or Me" isn't candid, candor is not to be found in this black world. Mr. PILLSBURY invites the thunderbolt and deserves it. His appeal to the "many thousands of yet unbossed and unsuppressed Republicans in Massachusetts" shows his heathen blindness. Republicans that refuse to be bossed must be suppressed.

### No Fusion Between Liberals and Socialists in England,

It was an important speech that Lord ROSEBERY, as president of the Liberal League, delivered in London on hypocrisy in the public life of the pres- if the Liberals should have to choose | yet there will always be men to ask "of ent time we have too much respect for between Socialism and Mr. CHAMBER- what use is it to a young man to learn LAIN's policy of protection he should. though much against his will, advocate their siding with the latter in order to uphold the stability, the freedom and the prosperity of the British Empire. The speech was important not only from the nature of the pr gramme commended but because there is reason to believe that the ex-Premier expressed ASQUITH, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been fixed upon as the successor of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN as Prime Minister.

It is unquestionably true, as Lord

ROSEBERY said, that at the last general election the Liberals gained the support Socialists in particular by promising to try to secure the enactment of various schemes of State socialism, conspicuous among which was to be an old age penof whom are Mr. TAFT's admirers and sion scheme. This pledge the Bannersupporters and all of whom presumably man Government has kept, or is in have an interest in the answer that he process of keeping, although it has thereby strained almost to the breaking point the loyalty of many clear sighted placed upon the statute book a law exempting the funds of trade unions from liability for damages caused in pursuance of instructions given by those bodies. It has obtained the enactment, so far as Eng and is concerned, of a bill We concede that Mr. TAPT'S general facilitating the acquirement on easy terms of small holdings, and it has twice sent up to the upper house, though unavail ngly, a similar measure applicable to Scotland., It has definitely committed itself to the enrolment on the statute book of an old age pension law, which, unlike the plan followed in Ger-

> or evidences of thrift and good faith from the beneficiaries. Not satisfied with these proofs of an intention to make good the pledges given in the campaign preceding the last general election, the Laborite party, and especially the Socialist section thereof, has at most of the ensuing by-elections abandoned its Liberal allies, and by putting forward candidates of its own has assured victory to Unionist nominees. In spite of their undisguised and evidently concerted defection the Laborites have continued to be as arrogant and inordinate in their demands as ever, and they have now brought forward a bill declaring it to be the duty of the Government to find work for the tens of thousands of unemployed persons at the expense of the taxpayers. It is this latest exaction-which of course will not be the last if the temper of the Liberals should remain unyielding-that has convinced Lord Rosebery that the time has come to speak out, to call a halt in the way of concessions to Socialism and to declare that rather than go any further in that direction it would be advisable for Liberals in the interest of the public weal to cooperate with the Unionists, even although they might have to

> many, shal not exact my contributions

maintained.

renounce their free trade convictions and

recede from the attitude of resistance to

sace which he formerly possessed Lord | things like it. He might have made a ROSEBERY showed himself keenly alive to a grave defect of Britain's polity, namely, the fact that the United King- chosen to devote himself to the saloons, dom possesses no written constitution, no barriers to sudden and drastic innovations by means of complicated and clous life-in a Pickwickian sense, of almost impracticable provisions for constitutional amendments. He pointed out that the one great obstacle to hasty and | and calls heaven to witness that he is mischievous legislation which fermerly existed, the exercise of the veto power by the sovereign, has not been turned to account since the reign of ANNE, and therefore is generally held to have lapsed from non-user. There remains absolutely nothing except the power of the of Mr. SIMS of Tennessee confronting the House of Lords to delay legislation. If that power were overthrown, and it is his heroic bosom, so to speak, and calling Mr. ALBERT E. PILLEBURY, sometime | the avowed purpose of the Liberal party | on the lightning to descend. to overthrow it, there would remain nothing to prevent Socialists, if they majority in the House of Commons, from transforming at a stroke the United at our disposal, though we don't quite Kingdom into a socialistic Common- know what to do with them for many, wealth. From this point of view England is, as Lord ROSEBERY says, in a most precarious position, the weakness of which he emphasized by comparing it with the very different condition of side of the Atlantic, even were it conceivable that the Socialists could obtain a majority of the Federal House of Representatives, they could do nothing against the will of the Senate or against the veto power of a President, a power which in our republic is continually exercised. Even if for the sake of argument we assume that the Socialists might in time secure control of both houses of Congress and elect a Chief Magistrate, they would still be restricted to a very narrow field of legislation. So long as the United States Supreme Court exists and the Federal Constitution stands the conversion of the American Commonwealth into a unified socialistic State is impossible.

Lord Rosebery's speech is worth reading and pondering by American citizens as well as by his fellow countrymen.

## Dr. Hall on "Dead" Languages.

Dr. G. STANLEY HALL of Clark University, whom we remember as a valued speaker at the Congress of Mothers, is pursuing with fire and slaughter such poor remnants of respect for Greek and | culty. Until a modern and exact system Latin as have survived the more brilliant of accounting is adopted in every city campaign of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS department there can be no real reform ADAMS. Instruction in those languages in the government of New York and no is "fundamentally unsound." They belong to the world of shades:

"These dead languages are so terribly dead they are not even ghosts of ghoots, chadows of shadows. utangible, evanescent, unreal, and the time spent in mastering these ghastly, ghostly tongues might so much better be spent in mastering something that would become of use to the pupil. Of what use is it to a young man, for example, to learn | day, overthrew ridiculously the Grand Latin and Greek?"

This battle of the books has been fought so many times that we have no disposition to renew it. In Germany, in particular, the value and even the supe- no adequate punishment for Mr. TILLMAN, riority of the classical languages as a a scorner of dignitaries and a thrower of vehicle of school education has been demonstrated so far as figures may be March 12, and in which he said that allowed to demonstrate anything, and Latin and Greek?"

One use is suggested by President HALL's "ghastly, ghostly" language: Moderation, restraint. If Attic prose and the masterpieces of Greek literature were read more commonly, the modern tendency to eccentricities, to the setting up of little literary and philosophic schools and cults, to hero worship, to the opinions which are shared by Mr. loss of the sense of proportion, might be counteracted. President HALL might even discover by research not beyond the powers of an intelligent boy that Greek and Latin are in no real sense "dead"; that Latin is a very living language still and the lingua franca of hundreds of thousands of cultivated men. not only of Laborites in general but of He could discover, too, in mediæval history, of science and philosophy, of

> Many very clever persons seem to nothing not modern is of any use.

various literature.

# The Motto on the Coin.

The vote of 255 to 5 by which the House "In God We Trust" on the new gold coins proves with what intuition Mr. ROOSEVELT judged popular sentiment when he had the legend taken off.

However, he became enthusiastic for the restoration of the motto as soon as he found he had guessed wrong, and by this time he probably believes that he ordered it restored after it had been removed by godless reactionaries.

# Black Hands and Others.

The Hon. THETUS WILRETTE SIMS of Tennessee has been threatened by the Black Hand and other homicidal societies, all because he has declared for virtue of the District of Columbia. Does he blench? Not much. He stands, as he has always s ood, for righteousness and purity. No menaces appall him, no threats swerve him by so much as a single inch-nay, nay, let us say a hair's breadth-from the line of duty. Proud. squatty and peculiar, he rears aloft a form of special grandeur, something more than

five feet high and rotund and defiant. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that Mr. SIMS has not concentrated his varied talent upon some object other than that of interfering with the habits of the common people. In his capacity as a member of the District Committee of the House he might have exploited himself in various directions with results not b tter perhaps, but much more practical. Take the automobiles, for example. They rush all over Washington, distilling evil odors in great clouds, afflicting the senses of pedestrians everywhere and occasionally running down a citizen who, what with the noises of conflicting bells and toots and the asphyxiating emanations of the machines, becomes confused and hesitates at the critical moment. There is no need for this, and everybody knows it. In Paris, the home of the automobile, they make no allowances protection which hitherto they have for bad smells and for obscuring vapors, and offending cars are arrested, fined In the course of a speech by which he and warned off the streets. But Mr.

reputation by intervening in behalf of

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

serried array of the cantankerous, baring

We are bound to say that we admire

this picture. All the more because we

Merely Bookkeeping.

There is not in New York to-day s

In the Finance Department there are

several men who can guess at it, but

each one will challenge the accuracy of

the public at the end of the discussion

will not be able to make head or tail of the

Last month the Comptroller presented

statement of the city's debt as of Janu-

of that debt heretofore prepared were

This confusion and ignorance of the

city's finances is the result of the loose

extravagance, waste and fraud easy.

They are at the bottom of much misgov-

ernment, unintentional and deliberate.

Were they removed many evils of which

exposed as to be removable without diffi-

effective economies in its administration.

of the Albany Burgesses.

financial condition of the municipality.

many years to come.

inaccurate.

the unoffending population. He has the barrooms and so on. Hence the Black Hand letters threatening his pre-Now Mr. SIMS throws out his chest still unterrified. Most of the threatening letters were destroyed. They were numerous and deadly, but he immersed them in oblivion. Just one escaped the cataclysm and so became notorious. So we have before us the pudgy spectacle

> in an appeal submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House by the representative of the League. He declares in part as follows:

activities, such as they are, will remain man who knows what the city debt is.

There is a measure of unsoundness in this argument of the political helplessness the figures presented by the others and of these various elements, because of the fact that so large a percentage of Cuba's proprietors, both commercial and industrial, are aliens by their own choice. That the burden of taxation is heavy, much heavier than it should be, there is no queswhat he declared to be the first correct tion. THE SUN has commented on that fact a number of times during the last ary 1, 1898. No one has pretended to few years. The remedy for that evil lies deny his assertion that the statements in Cuba and not in Washington. If it does lie in Washington at all under the present conditions, it is in the War Depart-

ment and not in Congress. The value of the present reciprocity system of bookkeeping in use in the treaty either to Cuba or to the United Finance Department. They illustrate States is exceedingly difficult, probably quite impossible of measurement. During strikingly the chaotic condition of the the four years of its life the trade of the city's accounts, a condition that makes island with this country has increased about 80 per cent. It probably would have increased without the treaty. We buy Cuban products because we want them, treaty or no treaty. We absorbed the huge crop complaint is made would disappear of last season as we did the smaller crop of 1903, and as we shall absorb the smaller automatically and others would be so crop of the present season. Our imports from Cuba in 1903, the year preceding the operation of the treaty, were valued at \$57,228,291. The figures for the treaty years are as follows:

Not if he accepts the offered protection The Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN enoyed himself to the top of his bent yester-Young Man of Indiana, who rushed in to defend the statesman to whose councils he contributes so much wisdom, and gave the Senate the guilty joy of hearing the Uni-

versal Boss prodded and jeered. There is stones at the shrines of the gods. A catch as catch can contest of amenities between him and the gifted controversialist whom he fell upon yesterday would be the only fair test of their respective abilities as anaduring the treaty years have been as fol-

\$33,544,345 1906 Long Island farmers form a potato trust .- Yes-44,569,711 1907. Even Mr. BRYAN would have to admit that a farmers' trust was a "good" trust;

which he grants to organized labor. The President will continue to maintain an attitude of consistent alcofness toward the selection of his successor. He will forbid the election of any member of his Cabinet as a delegate to Chicago. Such participation in a political convention by one of his advisers would be abhorrent to a soul so severely ascetic as to party politics. Besides, there are Federal officeholders enough already at work to control the situation, probably. The President will not Latin a great treasure of thought, of deviate a hair's breadth from the programme of abstention which he has traced for himself. He will not interfere, save in necessary details, with the deliberations of the great assembly which he is choosing. make the mistake of imagining that With a moderation that astounds as well as baffles his enemies he will confine his activity to naming the candidate and writ-

lyzers of character and hurlers of fire.

and the other Mr. BRYAN could not deny

to such a collection of votes the privileges

ing the platform. Unless, of course, there should be a screw loose in the machine and he should have of Representatives passed the bill to put to go to Chicago as delegate general at large and force upon the caitiff reactionaries the alternative with teeth in it.

#### Suggestions for the Street Ratiways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "pay as

you enter" cars are good and their use should be encouraged. As an improvement of the plan as I understand

t I would suggest instead of the fare being coleted by the conductor that boxes of deposit be provided at the entrances, the conductor being upited with envelopes of change, each envelope being short a nickel, the nickel being given by the conductor on the outside of the envelope, and each conductor having envelopes of change for all coins and bills up to \$2 in quantity sufficient for all demands, these kept in a system of pockets or receptacles and repienished at both ends of the line if necessary.

Such a plan would reduce the time of change making to a minimum. The rule that each passen ger must deposit his own fare would diminish the possibility of theft. The cash receptacies could be flat so as to take up very little room, each being provided with a register worked by the drop of the nickel, making the fare register also independent of the conductor G. W. T. NEW YORK, March 16.

Another Real Daughter of the Revolution TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In THE SUN March 10 is the news item of the death of Mrs. Rhina Miller of Mount Vernon, and of her it is said that she was the last "real daughter of the Revolution." There is now still living at Woodhury, Conn., Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, who is entitled to the distinction of being a real daughter.

Her father was the drummer boy who beat taps at the execution of Andre, the British spy. C. P. THOMPSON. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.

Myl

My fleet with all My sailor men sail on My seas My policies abroad they will proclaim: My convention of My party must My slightest wish My successor to My office I must name.

CHORUS: My country, 'its of Me And of My policy That thou must sing: Land where My people live All praise to Me must give! There's no alternative-Let My name ring!

My notions of the family My people must adopt -Of babies there must never be a dearth; must regulate My railroads, or the railroads must And after that I'll regulate My earth.

> CHORUS: My country, 'fls of Me, &c ONE OF ME PROPLE.

ANOTHER OUBAN CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, March 16,-The Agrarian League of Cuba, a more or less effectively organized representative of the economic interests of the island, has inaugurated a campaign in Cuba and in this country for a larger measure of trade freedom between the island and the United States. It has chosen an inopportune time for its enterprise. Besides the intense opposition of special interests whose business might be affected by a further reduction of our duty on Cuban products, it will encourter a general conviction that Cuba is doing very well indeed and that this effort to improve still more her condition is excited by greed and not by necessity, as asserted.

The general-argument of the case appears

The people of Cuba are in trouble. The indus rial, proprietary, mercantile, and tarpaying elements have no voice in the application of insular taxes or the distribution of the insular revenues. Those of to-day have inherited this condition of affairs, and such conditions must continue until proprietary and industrial interests become suf-ficiently prosperous to command a voice in the matter of applying customs taxes and the distribution of insular revenue. It is believed that nly through an early and greater trade freedom with the States can a change for the better be brought about. All the commercial, proprietary and industrial interests on the Island desperately crave this trade freedom vith the States.

\$74,950,992 [1906. \$85,088,234 95,857,856 1907. 92,429,267 Imports for the current year will in all probability be considerably below those of last year by reason of a smaller crop due to unfavorable weather. The figures of 1905 are due to high prices. It is probable that the treaty stimulated both local enterprise and foreign investment, but it is quite impossible to estimate its force. It is equally difficult to estimate the value of the treaty to American exporters. There is no reason to doubt that, lacking the treaty, Cuba would have increased her output and therefore increased her exports. With larger exports the purchasing power of the island would have increased as it has under the treaty. The extent of that increase and the percentage of it that would have fallen to the United States cannot be measured. Our sales for the year preceding the treaty were \$23,504,417. The sales

52,543,849 The argument from Cuba's trade figures does not support the assertions of the Agrarian League. Governor Magoon's reports of general welfare do not support them. Yet the fact is that Cuba's planters as a whole are not in the best of condition. and there are those who predict widespread disaster. While much can be said in favor of closer economic union between Cuba and the United States, the road out of or around the present trouble does not of necessity run via Washington. It runs by the way of lessened taxation and of better business methods on the plantations. Upon those and upon reasonable assurance of political stability depends the prosperity of Cuba's industries. The cause of the Agrarian League is quite hopeless and should be

in Washington. Cuba's entire system of internal taxation should be changed. Her tariff, adopted under the conditions existing in 1900, should be carefully revised to meet the conditions of to-day. Whether either of these changes could be made with due propriety by the present provisional Administration is a question. A Cuban Government is not at all likely to undertake the work. The figures of Cuba's gross taxation are not immediately at hand, but it may be said broadly that a more scientific system of taxation would probably reduce the taxes by from five to ten millions of dollars a year and still leave for both Federal and municipal governments a sufficient revenue

ahandoned. Its members can do much

for themselves at home, but little or nothing

for a well ordered administration. The appeal of the Agrarian League brings in the question of annexation as a possible alternative of an expansion of the reciprocity treaty. That is an issue which may be dismissed from any consideration at the present time. It has only a shadow of support either in Cuba or in the United

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According to Professor Nuisen, author of a recent book on German theology, the question arises whether Theodore Roosevelt is a "mythological hero. state of affairs or just a real live American President." G.bing at a German school of criticism. Nuisen gives an idea how contemporary may be translated a few hundred years hence when Bryan has stopped running.

The legendary hero, says the professor, often dictured with a big stick, is simply a mythologica trait borrowed from the Greeks and Romans holding the thunderbolt. The broad brimmed hat and large eyegiasses are taken from Norse mythology and represent Woden endeavor ing to pierce through the heavy clouds of fog cov The legendary hero, constantly smiling and dis-

playing his teeth, serves to show the strong African influence in American civilization. Is it graceful of the professor to put into the mouths of those sufferers 100 years hence: dore Roosevelt was no historical person at all He never lived; he is merely the personification of tendencies and mythological traits then (the twentieth century) dominant in the American nation"? HOSTON, March 15, G. NOBLE.

#### Protecting the Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave

to suggest to your correspondent "W. W. Stickley" -who should attend to a revision of his name to "Stickler"-that if we can't say properly States Army," we might follow the analogy of British" and "English" and say "United Stasish Army. It sounds a bit slewed, but that should render in

susceptible of easier pronunciation. I would also remark that the usage for the noun

'record" of the best actors on the English speaking stage-a fair criterion-is "rec-ord," with a ful squorousness accorded to "ord," not the slovenly Try again or "agen," Mr. Stickley, or "Stickler."

NEW YORK, March 16,

ST. PATRICK. Some Passages in the History of Ireland's

Patron Saint. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Island of destiny"-of saints and of sinners, of martyrs, of patriote and statesmen, of bardle lore and poet story, of plenty and of poverty, of virtue, learning and religion, of beautiful women and prolific mothers, of woes and tribulations, of hope and despair, of suffering and heroic endurance, of martial glery and chivalric honor, of nature's adora-ment and scenic grandeur, of treachery, treason and deceit, of bribery and corrup tion, of factional jealousies and clannish wars, of betrayed confidences and misguided ambitions-oh, land of tragedies, of tears and of sorrows, thy sunlight of liberty is not yet; tortuous must be thy path ere it dawns, and yet you live on between hope and suspense, pinning your faith to the "balance of power.

Such in brief is the history of Ireland, and as such it is destined to continue indefinitely. It would fill a large volume to chronicle the progress of St. Patrick through Ireland. Before his death, however, only a few of the reigning princes had embraced the faith, and with one exception it was a bloodless conversion. Only one martyr suffered death for the evangelization of Ireland, and in this instance the cruelty had been devised for the saint himself. While St. Patrick was returning from Munster a pagan chieftain formed a design to murder him. The plan came to the knowledge of Ordran, his faithful charlo-teer, who said nothing about it to him and who managed to change seats with the saint, and thus received the fatal blow intended his master.

and thus received the fata; blow includes for his master.

Equally interesting is the baptism of Arngus. King of Munster. White performing the ceremony St. Patrick accidentally pierced through the sandal covered foot of the king with his pastoral staff, which terminated in an iron spike, and which it was the saint's custom to stick in the ground by his side while preaching or baptizing. The king bore the wound without wincing until the ceremony was over, when St. Patrick with surprise and pain beheld the ground covered with blood and observed the cause. The saint asking why he did not cry out, Arngus replied that he thought it was part of the ceremony to represent, though faintly, the wounds our Lord had borne for man's redemption.

demption.

No less interesting is the saint's meeting with the Ard-Ri haori. The latter was holding a druidic festival in Tara, at which the kindling of a fire formed the chief feature of the proceedings, and it was a crime punishable with death for any one to light a fire in the surrounding country on the evening the surrounding country on the evening the festival until the sacred flame on Tara of the festival until the sacred flame on Tara-Hill blazed forth. To his amazement, how-ever, the monarch beheld on the Hill of Slane a bright fire kindled early in the evening. This was the paschal fire which St. Patrick had lighted, for it was Holy Saturday. The king called the chief Druid's attention to this, and he answered: "O king, there is indeed a flame lighted on yonder hill, which, if it is not put out to-night, will never be quenched in Erinn." Disquieted by this oracular answer the king directed the offenders to be brought before him for punishment. St. Patrick, on being arrested, arrayed himself in his vestments, and crozier in hand marched Patrick, on being arrested, arrayed himself in his vestments, and crozier in hand marched boldly at the head of his captors. Having arrived before the king and his assembled courtiers and druldle high priests, St. Patrick, undismayed, proclaimed to them that he had come to quench the fires of pagan sacrifice in Ireland and light the fiame of Christian faith. The king was amazed and angered, yet no penalty fell on Patrick. On the contrary he made several converts on the spot, and the sermon and controversy in the spot, and the sermon and controversy in the king's presence proved an auspicious begin-ning for the glorious mission upon which he had just entered.

had just entered.

In one of his military excursions into Gaul King Nial I. captured and brought to Ireland, among other white slaves. Patricius and his sisters Daruca and Lupita. The story of St. Patrick's bondage in Ireland, of his miraculous escape, his entry into holy orders, his vision of Ireland, his long studies under St. Germain, his conversion of the Irish, the appearance of St. Patrick at Bray, Innispatrick, Strangford Lough, and the hostility of the Lagenian prince, together with druidism, paganism and idol worship, are subjects interestingly dealt with in "The Life of St. Patrick."

Patrick."

In the year 493, on March 17, which day is celebrated as his feast by the Catholic Church and by the Irish nation at home and in exile, St. Patrick departed this life in his favorite retreat of Saul, in the County of Down, where his body was interred. His obsequies continued for twelve days, during which the light of innumerable tapers seemed to turn night into day: and the Bishops and priests of Ireland congregated on the accession. of Ireland congregated on the occasion.

Tradition says the crozier he carried into Ireland was the same which our Lord had carried. It was brought by St. Patrick from Rome when setting forth by the authority of Pope Celestine to evangelize Ireland. This crozier was preserved as one of the most erozier was preserved as one of the most precious relics on Irish soil for more than 1,000 years, and was an object of special veneration. It was sacriferiously destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII. by one of Henry's "reforming" Bishops, who wrote to the king beasting of the dead boasting of the deed. SCRANTON, Pa., March 16.

A St. Patrick's Day Letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: St. Patrick' day is the yearly festival of a people whose charac teristics are worthy of attention at this time. The Irish race is endowed with a sense of humor which nothing else than a keen perception of incongrulties. That race contains no cranks or "highbrows." It follows no "elogies" or "isms." It seeks common sense and practical results in all its undertakings. The Irish race is God's best gift to the United States. NEW YORK, March 16.

A Song for St. Patrick's Day. When breaks in gold this blessed day Dear to the fervent Irish heart. Where'er thy children kneel to pray Unto their lips thy name doth start. With fond affection murmured low, Or sung in sweetest melody While founts of memory overflow In burning tears, they turn to thee

As calls the forest to the dove. The meadow blossom to the bee Thou callest to thine own, my love, In tenderest tones across the sea. And, camped 'mid wild Canadian snow Or where the green savannahs sweep, O mother of a million woes, They listen to thy voice and weep.

They listen to thy voice and vow By homage of their warrior blood To bind again upon thy brow The crown of stolen nationhood They pledge the strength of manhood's years To right thy wrongs, O mother isle. And in the rainfall of thy tears See Freedom's are of promise smile

Adown the sunset's golden track Thy dim eyes watched their waning ships While shrill in sorrow's midnight black, The hearthreak trembled on thy line. From vaileys with the shamrock sweet, From graveyards where their fathers sleep. They sadly turned reluctant feet Where moaned the "weird Atlantic deep."

They are not lost, O motherland! A hundred climes have known their fame. With loyal heart and stubborn hand They've biazoned wide thy giorious name. New nations from thy chile Neath northern star and Southern Cross Risc up and in affection's tongue Proclaim thee blessed for thy loss.

And lo! while breaks in gold the day Dear to the fervent Irish heart. Where'er thy children kneel to pray, Where'er their burning teardrops start; Swift as the pinions of the dove. Thine exiles' hearts across the foam On wildly beating wings of love, Fair motherland! are fleeting home T. H. C. MOLONEY.

L'ave the yellow gold to Jews-Fur it's little that they lose—
L'ave the halance o' world power to the Saxon;
Though they scarce could do it worse,
L'ave them run the universe.
'Tis fre little that they have that we'd be axin'.
Sorra wan of us that cares
Fur their high an' mighty airs.
Or the roles o' ryal purple an' the linen stiff wid
starch.
This bearings and the linen stiff wid From the Catholic Standard and Times,

The Day We Celebrate.

Nut there's wan day in the year When they mustn't interfere— Shure, the whole world is Irish on the Seventeenth o' Marchi Ot it's little that we hold

Of the little that we hold

of dominion or of gold

in the blessed isle that saw us first a nation,

but we made all lands our own

As we spread from zone to zone;

So come all o' ye' an' share our jubilation.

O' the music in the air.

An' the joy that's tyrywhere—

Shure, the whole time vanit o' heaven is wan grand

triumphal arch.

An' the earth below is gay

Wid list tender green th' day.

Fur the whole world is jursh on the Seventeenth world is Irish on the Seventeenth Fur the

o' Marche T. A. DALY. On St. Patrick's Day. Richard III. will wither, And so will Charles the Steenth. And Henry IV. and all his kith And kin will not be in it with

F. P. PITERO,

St. Pat the XVIIth.

WORDS OF A STATESMAN.

Strange Delusions of an Ordinarily Clear Thinker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the fall of 1877 Samuel J. Tilden presided at a dinner given at Delmonico's in complimen to Mr. J. S. Morgan, the then head of the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co. In

> reminded that it is a teaching of political econothat every man who hy any effort reduces. cost or increases the fruits of any service demanded by society to that extent enlarges the products capacity of human labor and increases the rest. of its exercise. These men whom we see around us, owners and managers of colossal capital, asclated together in corporate firms, undoubted have an illusion—at least some of them have that they are working for themselves; but I have the satisfaction to be able to claim, on behalf of the rest of us, that they are chiefly working for the general public.

proposing the health of the great banker he

After . wer ring to two uncles of his who went thirty miles west of the lower Hudson to establish a town because "the produce ... the rich grain region less than two hundred miles west of Albany could not be profita brought to New York by any means the known to civilization," Mr. Tilden referrto the time twenty years later when the farmers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois con I by the improved methods of transportation then deemed to be "marvellous creations "afford to send their products to the N-York markets." And then the great state man went on to speak of the men of that d whom he was addressing, "the gentler; who are engaged in the management of great machinery of transportation," as i

They think, no doubt, that they are working their corporations and for their stockholders, \* . but I, on behalf of the public, assert that in main they are working for that public. If the have any title to public recognition-if they have any right to popular consideration-this is that title, this is that right. In the first place, wall we see these men with colossal fortunes and man agers of great associated capital seeking to a human eyes their own selfish gain, there is a wiand beneficent overruling Providence which direct events so that nearly all they do in lessening t cost of these services results not in enlarged pre but in diminished charges, and thus inures to the benefit of the mass of the people. It is not possib. under competition and other natural laws, that are but a comparatively inconsiderable share of the results of their scheming, their planning, their efforts, their skill and their sacrifices, shall go an where else than to the benefaction of the general

In the second place, even this comparative small share which those who do the transportation for human society are able to receive as profits. so long as the accumulations are invested as active capital for doing necessary and use: services in the work of transportation or other wise it is but creating better machinery, better processes and more competition-all resulting to cheaper services to the public.

In the third place, when we come to the small fraction which the owners or managers of these colossal capitals are able to apply to their person use, or to lay up for such use, the first thing that strikes one is that they cannot carry even a oa: pet bag on their long journey to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Even personal ec cumulations, after the owners have left them, sink into the mass which society in the aggregate owns and undergo a fresh distribution.

And it was in these words of consummate wisdom that Mr. Tilden, as if in anticipation of the wild cries and clamor of the Roossvet Bryan propaganda against "colossal capita associated together in corporate forms (meaning railroad corporations, as is plain) shown by the context), made crushing and complete answer in vindication of American citizens whose enterprises have inestimably enriched the American people during the lives of men still living.

It was Horatio Seymour who once said to me in answer to a direct question: "Oh, yes, Mr. Tilden is a very able man, but he is much more than that-he is a very wise man. GEORGE L. MILLER

NEW YORK, March 16.

# Restraining Anarchistic Utterances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No that Mayor Busse of Chicago has taken the initiative in stopping slurs on wealthy men of industry and acumen in vaudeville and mances where the vacuity and the disappointed greed of the audiences lead to anarchistic disturbances, we may expect other sober minded magistrates will go equally far toward curbing this world old animosity, not only in theatres but also co all platforms, including those on the rear end of special trains.

As Professor Goldwin Smith wrote in 1902

in "Commonwealth or Empire," "Only an economical anarchist will desire to array class against class, labor against capital, to interfere with the discharge by the capitalist of his necessary function in the conduct of industry; to withhold from him his fair gains, or to deprive him of his just influence in the political sphere. To the capitalist, as society now is, we must owe the organization of great enterprises and the execution of great works It is well that our Mayors restrain our conomical anarchist in his mock knowledge whether he is frivolity earning its bread by besmirching reputations, sympathy corrupted into envy (which is the rottenness of

Languer, or even psychopathy in high office and energetic pursuit of office. SCRANTON, Pa., March 15. Increase of Officers' Pay, German Army. A new law is being considered by the German Reichstag which proposes to increase the

bones. Proverbs xiv., 30, in the Federation of

pay of army officers. The reason given for the proposed increase is the higher cost of living. The new law is based on "fogy rations" (as it is termed in our army), namely, ascertain per cent. of increase of pay for every few years of service in each grade, but the mini-

creased. The minimum pay of Second Lieutenants for example, is increased over 16 per cent., and every four years of service in the grade their pay is increased 20 per cent. up to a maxi mum of 40 per cent. The pay of First Lieutenants is similarly increased. The mini mum pay of Captains is increased nearly 18 per cent., and every four years they receive 20 per cent, more up to a maximum of 40 per cent. The pay of the higher grades is

mum pay of the different grades is also in

to be increased in proportion. The act is expected to become a law and go into effect on April 1, 1908, In Austria a similar increase is under con sideration.

Vermont Maple Sugar.

From the Northfield News. An experienced sugar maker of Nortageid earnestly urging every farmer who has a map erchard to arrange to make as much sugar as possible each year-and begin this year. He says that there is not as much variation in sugar seasons as many people imagine: that the crop will not vary more than 25 per cent. Wetween a good and so-called poor year, providing the trees are tapped early. He believes that the maple sugar crop ! the most profitable one for Vermont farmers, and that the demand for the product is sure to increase from year to year. A sugar orchard will pay goo interest on \$200 an acre, while the same land cleared

> Poverty in India. From the Calcutta Statesman.

of trees is not worth \$10 an acre.

The number of persons on relief in India during the week ended February 1 was 735,934, an increase of 162,509. The number on relief in the United Province is 616,225, an increase of 135,659. The Central India States report 98,345 persons on Period an increase in the week of 23,963, while an increase

of 1,068 in Bombay brings the Presidency total

to 2,379, Hat Question in Oklahoma. From the Kansas City Journal The Christian Church at Chickasha held an eig-

tion to see if the women should wear their half-during the services. As the lady members were not allowed to vote the men carried the election in favor of no bats.

Insidious Gambling.

Knicker-What's the matter with Jones? Bocker-He wants the Government to get all women who coax their husbands to teach poker.

Positive: Sylph. Comparative: Mayflower,

Superiative; My fleet,